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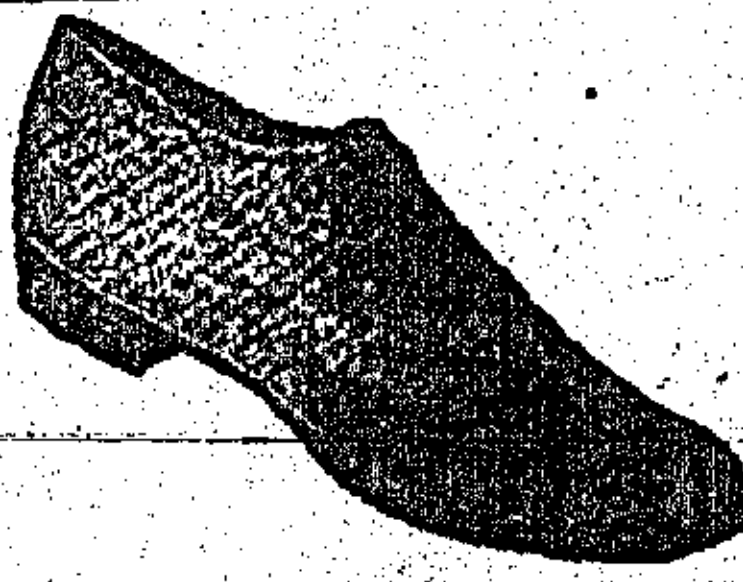
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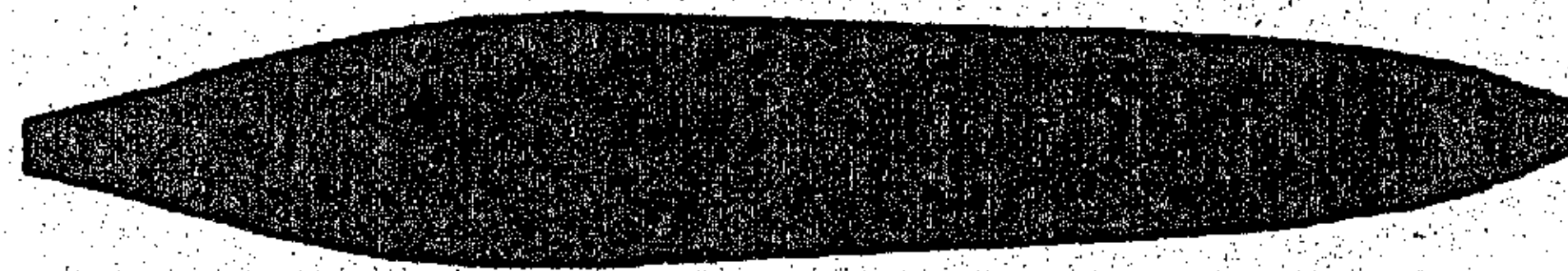
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[1351]

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[1216]

THE CONSCRIPTION TRIBUNAL.

SEVENTH MEETING.

SEVEN MEN SET FREE OUT OF TWELVE.

A meeting of the Hongkong Conscription Tribunal was held at the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., presiding over a full attendance of members.

Twelve cases came under consideration and, out of these, seven men have been set free for military service. The results, stated briefly, are as follows:—

THE VACUUM OIL CO.

C. C. Stark, no exemption.

J. Brook, no exemption.

A. Leach, two months' exemption.

In this Company:—A. Jenkins has been rejected as medically unfit.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO.

W. T. Elson, no exemption.

E. W. J. James, exempt.

H. E. S. Payne, exempt.

The following have been rejected as unfit:—F. C. Tod, J. R. Suiter, A. W. Smith, D. Wilson, W. H. Whitely, W. H. B. Muskett.

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

A. D. MacDonald, exempt.

In this Company, W. E. Roberts has been rejected as medically unfit.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY.

P. J. Taylor, three months' exemption.

T. Oliphant, exempt.

B. W. Bradbury, exempt.

J. A. Bullin, W. Macfarlane and F. G. Thompson have been rejected as medically unfit.

MESSRS. ALEX. ROSS & CO.

J. Wattie, no exemption.

In this Company P. A. Loader, L. le Breton and A. W. Smith have been rejected as medically unfit, and D. K. Moss is on leave.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A. Hughes, no exemption.

THE VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

The first cases called were the assistants of the Vacuum Oil Company:—C. C. Stark, A. Leach and J. Brook:—Mr. J. H. Congdon, the general manager, appeared on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Congdon):—We have no particulars from the Company as to the pre-war staff or the present staff, or as to whether any men have already left the Hongkong office for active service. Perhaps, however, that is, under the circumstances, immaterial, because we see the Company does not claim exemption for any of the three gentlemen now before us.

Mr. CONGDON:—Yes, sir. I did not think that necessary, because we are not claiming exemption, except in one case, a partial exemption.

The CHAIRMAN:—You have written us a letter, and suggest that I should read it. It is dated July 6th and is as follows:— "By not claiming total exemption for Mr. C. C. Stark and Mr. A. Leach we feel that they are placed in a false position, and in justice to them desire to put the following information before you, official cognisance of which we hope will be taken. Both of these men are important to our organisation and in normal times indispensable to us. The only reason they can possibly be spared now is because at some of our outlying stations we are so short of supplies that two of our men at such points can replace our men here. Then, again, we are fortunate in having been able to secure one new man from America. It is merely a coincidence that the shipping situation has brought about a shortage of supplies at this time. In spite of these possible substitutes we will be sacrificing a great deal if Mr. Stark and Mr. Leach are called, but under the present circumstances, and in view of the way we interpret the published news of the day, we do not see how we can conscientiously ask for total exemption. Up to a month ago we could not have possibly spared them, and trust that this will be generally understood."

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Stark):—You are 34 and married, and you are manager here, under Mr. Congdon, who is general manager. You do not ask for exemption and Mr. Congdon does not ask for it. Have you anything you wish to say to the Tribunal in addition to what you have already stated?

Mr. STARK:—No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Leach):—You are 35 and married, and you are accountant for the Company. We understand you are being replaced by Mr. Jenkins, who is unfit, and is at the moment away on sick leave. You state that you would like

to get away as soon as possible on his return. You have had considerable previous military training. You were, I think, for ten years in the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Is there anything you wish to add?

Mr. LEACH:—No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Brook):—You are 33 and married, and you are temporarily engaged by the Company as store-keeper. You were formerly in the Police here and you have seen active service in South Africa. You do not ask for exemption. Is there anything you wish to add?

Mr. BROOK:—No, sir.

Major MORGAN:—I think Mr. Jenkins' leave is due to end in August.

Mr. CONGDON:—It is up on the 9th of September, and I trust two months' exemption will be given to Mr. Leach, until Mr. Jenkins returns from Australia.

The CHAIRMAN:—Two months' exemption will be given in the case of Mr. Leach and no exemption in the cases of the two other gentlemen.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO.

The cases of the assistants in Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. were next considered:—W. T. Elson, E. W. H. James and H. E. S. Payne:—Mr. D. E. Clark, of Messrs. J. D. Humphreys & Co., the general managers, appeared on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Clark):—We have read through your papers and, of course, we know the business apart from the papers. Your Company is carrying on business as Dispensing Chemists and Druggists, and you put it to us that the Company's business is of essential importance to the Colony and that for the public safety qualified chemists in both dispensing and laboratory departments are necessary to carry on the departments.

Mr. CLARK:—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN:—You tell us it is impracticable during the war to obtain qualified chemists from England and you put it to us that there are none available locally.

Mr. CLARK:—As far as I know.

The CHAIRMAN:—On the point of the importance to the Colony of the Company's business we do not want to ask you to say anything more, but there is, of course, the question of the individual men and you ask for absolute exemption for Mr. Payne and for Mr. James, and you do not ask for exemption, except a short temporary one, in the case of Mr. Elson?

Mr. CLARK:—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN:—Your pre-war staff was 19 Europeans, and a large Chinese staff. To-day, your European staff is 11, plus two R.A.M.C. men who are helping to the extent of half time each.

Mr. CLARK:—Each does an afternoon's work.

The CHAIRMAN:—You have increased the Chinese staff during the war.

Mr. CLARK:—Yes; that, of course, includes coolies.

The CHAIRMAN:—Five men, that is to say, four chemists and one aerated water assistant, have left the Hongkong staff for military service, and three from the Northern branches. One has lately died, and two are away on sick leave.

Mr. CLARK:—Of the two on leave one is an assistant in the office and one is an assistant in the aerated water factory. One is away and one is going to-day.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Payne):—You are 28 and single, and you are a qualified chemist. We understand you are in charge of the laboratory where medicinal preparations are manufactured. You point out to us that this work is of greater importance now during the war, because so many of these things, formerly imported from England, cannot now be imported.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. James):—You are 30 and single, and you also are a qualified chemist. You, we understand, are in the dispensing department of the Hongkong Dispensary. Are you in charge of that?

Mr. JAMES:—I am the manager there.

The CHAIRMAN:—Are you responsible for making up prescriptions?

Mr. JAMES:—Entirely responsible.

The CHAIRMAN:—How many qualified chemists are there in the Hongkong Dispensary? We see in your return that there are three Europeans, as well as one man who gives half his time. Are those three qualified chemists?

Mr. JAMES:—They are all qualified chemists.

The CHAIRMAN:—How many qualified chemists are there in the Victoria Dispensary and in the Kowloon Dispensary?

Mr. CLARK:—The manager of the Victoria Dispensary is a qualified chemist and there are two men assisting for half a day each. In Kowloon the man is not qualified at home, but he is qualified out here. He was practising before the Pharmacy Act was applied.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Elson):—You are 30 and married. You are, we understand, not a qualified chemist. You were formerly at Messrs. Powell's. You are ordinarily engaged in harbour work, visiting ships for the supply of aerated waters. At the moment you are assisting in the manufacture of aerated water because someone is away on sick leave. The Company asks us to give you temporary exemption until he comes back. How many Europeans are there in the mineral water factory?

Mr. ELSON:—There are two.

The CHAIRMAN:—Are you No. 1, Mr. Elson, or No. 2?

Mr. ELSON:—No. 2.

The CHAIRMAN:—Your work is not work that requires an expert engineering knowledge?

Mr. CLARK:—No, but he must know something about machinery.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Elson):—You are not an engineer?

Mr. ELSON:—No. I am a cabinet-maker by trade.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Clark):—For what length of temporary exemption are you asking?

Mr. CLARK:—Until the other man returns. It is impossible to say exactly when that will be. He is very ill and has gone away to-day to Yunnanfu. He is supposed to be away for a month. The summer is a very hard time for us; in the winter we could carry on with one man.

Major MORGAN claimed non-exemption in the case of two:—Mr. Elson and one other.

Mr. CLARK:—Might I say a word. We have had two chemists out from home since the war started, one discharged from the Army and one who has been turned down four times. The one who was discharged from the Army has just recently been in Hospital for seven weeks and has been in Japan for five weeks. He has been out here about a year and is liable to break down at any moment. The other man has also been in Hospital for three weeks or a month; and Dr. Harrison gives him a very poor report. He was turned down four times at home.

The CHAIRMAN:—We understand, Mr. Clark, that you definitely put it to us that you cannot carry on without these two chemists.

Mr. CLARK:—I think it would be very serious in the interests of the Colony, if you take these chemists from us. These men have to do night work, Sunday work and holiday work. If we could get qualified men locally we should be quite willing to let any fit man go. As far as we know they cannot be obtained. Quite recently during the cerebro-spinal meningitis scare, our night man was called up forty times to make up prescriptions. We are the only chemists in the Colony who maintain night service.

Major MORGAN:—To obviate this difficulty could not the Victoria Dispensary be closed down?

Mr. CLARK:—The Victoria Dispensary could be closed, but it would mean a serious loss. It is a very old-established business.

The CHAIRMAN:—Would it be practicable to do the dispensing and the making up of prescriptions of the Hongkong and Victoria Dispensaries together, only having the man in the Hongkong Dispensary and allowing the man in the Victoria Dispensary to go?

Mr. CLARK:—The man in the Hongkong Dispensary is pretty hard-worked at present.

The CHAIRMAN:—You have three men in the Hongkong Dispensary.

Mr. CLARK:—One man is doing dispensing all the time. There are two men who also assist in the shop and they are both chemists. We have only one chemist in the Victoria Dispensary, and if he is taken, I think there would be nothing to do but to close the Dispensary.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman addressing Mr. Clark said:—The decision of the Tribunal is that Mr. Payne and Mr. James be exempt and that no exemption be granted to Mr. Elson. As we have already stated, men will not be going away within the period you mention and, therefore, the Tribunal does not consider it necessary to give the temporary exemption suggested.

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The case of A. D. MacDonald was then considered. Mr. W. E. Roberts, the manager, appearing on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Roberts):—We have read your papers and we see from them, as, of course, we know otherwise, that the Company provides the whole of the low level tramway service from Kennedy

Town to Shaukiwan. You put it to us that the tramway is practically essential in the interests of the Colony and that the military authorities rely on the tramway in their defence scheme for the transport of men. We do not ask you to say any more on the point of the importance of the tramway, but we do want to ask you a few questions with regard to Mr. MacDonald. Your pre-war staff was seven Europeans and, of course, a large number of Chinese. To-day your staff is the same—seven Europeans.

Mr. ROBERTS:—It has been reduced by one engineer. Before the war we had four qualified engineers and now we have three.

The CHAIRMAN:—It makes up the same total of Europeans, but as we have only to consider the case of an engineer there has been a reduction during the war. Have any men left the Company for military service?

Mr. ROBERTS:—Mr. Kennedy is the one who has left. He is in Canada doing munition work.

The CHAIRMAN:—There is only one man in the Company of military age and fit?

Mr. ROBERTS:—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. MacDonald):—You are 39 and single. You are an engineer, originally a marine engineer. You are in charge of the power-house and the only European engineer there, we understand. The Company employs altogether two other engineers:—Mr. Wilton, who is Chief Engineer and in general charge, and Mr. Henderson, who is in charge of the workshops and is temporarily away on sick leave. Who is taking his place?

Mr. ROBERTS:—Mr. Wilton.

The CHAIRMAN:—Who would take Mr. MacDonald's place if he went away on leave or otherwise?

Mr. ROBERTS:—Mr. Wilton assisted by Mr. Henderson.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. MacDonald):—Have you been away on leave recently?

Mr. MACDONALD:—For six months about two years ago.

Mr. ROBERTS:—When Mr. MacDonald was away Mr. Kennedy was here, so that there were three engineers except for a period of a few weeks.

The CHAIRMAN:—Is Mr. Henderson away from the Colony now?

Mr. ROBERTS:—Yes. He left yesterday. He is away on sick leave under the doctor's orders.

The CHAIRMAN:—You are carrying on for a few weeks now, but you say that permanently or for a long period it cannot be done?

Mr. ROBERTS:—Absolutely no.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. MacDonald):—You came before the Military Service Commission last year?

Mr. MACDONALD:—Yes.

Major MORGAN claimed non-exemption.

Mr. ROBERTS:—May I ask Major Morgan his grounds for claiming non-exemption? Major MORGAN:—In two cases you have been able to carry on with two engineers and I think you should do your best to carry on to-day.

Mr. ROBERTS:—It is quite impossible. The Company provides a public service and is responsible to the public. It is quite impossible to carry on for any lengthy period with two engineers—the power-house, the work-shops and the outside work. It needs at least three qualified engineers.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that Mr. MacDonald would be exempt.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY.

The cases of P. J. Taylor, T. Oliphant, and B. W. Bradbury were then considered. Mr. Looker appeared for the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Looker):—We understand from the papers that you put it to the Tribunal that the Company is the main supplier in the Colony of fresh milk and dairy produce, and that the Company has also lately acquired the business of the Hongkong Ice Company and that it manufactures ice for refrigerating and other purposes. We also understand that the Company does a large business in the import and cold storage of meat and other provisions and in meat packing and canning and in the food supply of the naval and military forces and transports and shipping generally. You put it to us that this work is important imperially and in the interests of the health of the Colony. On this point the Tribunal does not ask you to say anything further. The Company has sent us no figures as to its pre-war staff. I do not know whether it is about the same as it is to-day. The present European staff we understand, is eleven.

Mr. LOOKER:—I understand it is exactly the same now except in the case of the Ice Company, which business has been recently acquired, where the staff has been reduced by one—Mr. Haxton.

THE WAR.

GERMANS LAUNCH TWO OFFENSIVES.

GENERALISSIMO PLEASED WITH DAY'S RESULT.

AMERICANS CAPTURE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

TURKS ATTACK ON RIVER JORDAN.
COLONIALS RESTORE POSITION.

EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.
BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, July 15th.
10.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We again advanced our line this morning in the neighbourhood of Villers-Bretonneux and drove off an enemy party which attacked one of our posts.

The total prisoners captured in the operation on July 14th at Ridge Wood is now 328.

Yesterday we heavily bombed railway sidings at Roulers, dumps at Warnton and Bapaume and Bruges Docks, also dredging parties at Zeebrugge.

We brought down nine aeroplanes and three balloons. Five of our aeroplanes are missing.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, July 15th.
11.20 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The enemy attacked yesterday south-westward of Ypres and penetrated our fighting-zone to a limited breadth.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

LONDON, July 15th.
1.05 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Sunday's operation in the Dickebusche sector, on a two thousand yards front in the neighbourhood of Ridge Wood, was to capture a frequently disputed position of some local importance. It took the enemy by surprise and was completely successful, all the objectives being gained.

We took 200 prisoners and a number of machine-guns and other material not yet enumerated.

Our casualties were light.

We slightly improved our positions south of Villers-Bretonneux, taking a few prisoners.

The English took several prisoners in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Ayette.

Hostile artillery is active south of Arras, north of Bethune and in the Locré and Dickebusche sectors.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

THE NEW BATTLEFRONT.

LONDON, July 15th.
10.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The new battle-front is naturally bisected by the town of Rheims and Montagne-de-Rheims, the great wooded massif between 600 and 700 feet high, eight miles south of the town.

The Germans do not intend to attack Montagne-de-Rheims frontally, and therefore they have disposed their line in two wings, with which to advance independently, with Rheims as a pivot. Chateau Thierry may be taken as the extreme western limit of the attack at present.

From Chateau Thierry to the river dividing the line as far as Verneuil, whence the line ran north-eastward in the direction of Rheims, crossing the broad belt of hills separating the Marne Valley from the plain of Rheims and from

Verneuil to a point west of Rheims, marking the eastern limit of the Marne sector of the attack, is about twelve miles. An advance of the same distance in this sector would give the enemy possession of Epernay.

FRENCH COMMAND PREPARED.

The German guns opened at midnight along the whole front from Chateau Thierry to Main-de-Massiges.

The French Command was not caught napping, our artillery having provoked explosions of the enemy's hidden munition dumps often enough to afford a clue to the preparations. The enemy's purpose was so correctly anticipated that on the night of July 14th our artillery counter-preparation began eleven hours before the German batteries began their bombardment.

ENEMY ATTACK SHATTERED.

The news received at mid-day was reassuring and on the whole favourable.

The German infantry attacked between three and four o'clock in the morning on the whole line, except round Rheims. The attack comprises two main sectors, one from Chateau Thierry to Verneuil, thence north-eastward to west of Rheims; the other from Fort La Pompelle, east of Rheims, to Main-de-Massiges. In this eastern sector the enemy did not make progress this morning.

ATTACK ON DATE AND IN REGION WHERE EXPECTED.

PARIS, July 15th.

In describing the launching of the German attack, Reuter's Correspondent says it was accompanied by a diversion on the Ouren front, which the artillery completely broke down.

An attempted German attack in the direction of La Ferte Milon encountered such a formidable barrage that they were unable to leave their lines.

Intelligence reliably understands that the attack occurred on the date and in the region where it was expected. Affairs were favourably viewed at mid-day.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 15th.
12.55 a.m.

A wireless German evening official report states:—To south-westward and eastward of Rheims we penetrated parts of the French positions.

GERMANS START TWO OFFENSIVES.

LONDON, July 16th.
12.05 a.m.

The Germans started two offensives on the French front early yesterday morning. The first was on a front of 30 miles, between Chateau Thierry and Brigny, three-quarters of a mile south-west of Rheims; and the second east of Rheims, between Prunay and Maisons-des-Champs, on a front of 25 miles.

South-west of Rheims the Germans penetrated 5,000 yards into the French lines at Chateau Thierry. They have taken Chezy on the Marne, also Bonguigny, 3,000 yards behind the original French front.

The Germans have also taken the villages Fricourt and Chanois.

The Germans are held up east of Rheims in the French battle positions, but south of Rheims the enemy substantially advanced and crossed the Marne at a number of places.

Apparently the enemy's object is to capture the hills in order to protect the Germans on the right flank in a further advance southwards.

AMERICANS DRIVE BACK THE ENEMY.

PARIS, July 16th.

A communiqué states:—A German attack was begun about 4.30 yesterday morning and continued all day on both sides of Rheims with unabated violence.

West of Rheims there were furious struggles in the region of Reuillycourt-Hirzavussy to south of the Marne, which the enemy succeeded in crossing at some points between Fossey and Dormans.

A vigorous American counter-attack drove back to the north bank enemy elements which had reached the southern bank to the west of Fossey.

AMERICANS ATTACKED.

LONDON, July 16th.
7.55 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, reports:—The Germans powerfully attacked this morning the American positions east of Chateau Thierry, especially Vaux village. The Americans are disputing every inch of the ground.

After some hours the Americans counter-attacked and drove off the enemy in the Vaux region and advanced their own lines several hundred metres beyond those previously held.

The launch of the offensive was accompanied by long-range bombardments of various towns and areas.

The weather at first was clear and sunny, but has since become cloudy and is threatening rain.

Fighting continues, especially east of Dormans, where the Americans are engaged.

ENEMY FAR FROM OBJECTIVE.

When the Germans south of Jaulgonne rushed forward this morning they had an objective 15 kilometres distant. He was still remote from it two hours after the time fixed for reaching it.

The Americans organized a counter-attack while open fighting was in progress.

The Germans retired, hesitatingly at first, but soon many broke and ran, and within three hours the enemy was driven back to the river.

American machine-gunners contributed most effectively to defeating the enemy plans.

SITUATION VERY SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, July 16th.
12.55 a.m.

Reuter's Agency last evening learned that the French Higher Command was very pleased with the situation.

Additional particulars to Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters show that at noon the offensive of the Prunay-Massiges sector was held everywhere, except near Prosnay, while the enemy occupied Prunay, which is half-a-mile behind the line of attack. West of Rheims, between Colommes and Fossey, the enemy progressed on a 20-mile front on an average of from two to three miles with a maximum depth of three-and-a-half at Belval and Cambly.

FRENCH LAUNCH COUNTER-ATTACKS.

The enemy adopted no new methods and advanced under cover of a mist. He relied upon his usual infiltration tactics, sending columns along small valleys.

The enemy is not using anything like one division to a mile, as in the previous attacks.

The French have already launched local counter-attacks.

FRENCH SUSTAIN ENEMY'S SHOCK.

PARIS, July 15th.

A communiqué states:—After a violent artillery preparation the Germans attacked this morning from Chateau Thierry to Main-de-Massiges.

Our troops are energetically sustaining the enemy's shock on a front of about 80 kilometres.

The battle is proceeding.

BRITISH TROOPS NOT YET ENGAGED.

LONDON, July 16th.

The Daily News is informed that the British so far have not been engaged in the battle.

It is stated in London that the armies in the west are being rearranged and that a number of French units are now in the British lines.

AMERICANS CAPTURE THOUSAND GERMANS.

LONDON, July 16th.
1.35 a.m.

In the House of Commons, at 11.20 last evening, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Prime Minister had received telephonic communication from Headquarters in which Generalissimo Foch had reported that he was well satisfied with the result of the day's fighting. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law read a special communiqué received at 11 o'clock last evening, in which it was stated that the American counter-attack south of the Marne had resulted in the capture of 1,000 prisoners. (Loud cheers.)

East of Rheims the enemy had been very heavily repulsed, suffered severe losses and had received a complete check.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA.

ITALIAN DESTROYERS BOMBARD COASTAL ZONE.

ROME, July 15th.

In connection with the Albanian operations, Italian destroyers successfully bombarded the coastal zone in the neighbourhood of Cape Samana, destroying defensive works and dispersing the garrison, which suffered heavy casualties during the retreat.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW AUSTRIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, July 15th.
7.25 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—The Italians and French carried out raids on the Asiago Plateau.

We repulsed a new attack at Corone.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS ATTACK JORDAN POSITIONS.

LONDON, July 15th.

A Palestine official report states:—The enemy attacks developed on July 13th and 14th against our positions covering the passages of the Jordan and on the Abudellul ridges, northward of Jericho.

Indian cavalry dispersed the enemy eastward of the Jordan, lancing a number and taking prisoners and machine-guns.

The enemy penetrated positions about Abudellul.

Australians and New Zealanders, counter-attacking, entirely restored the position, capturing 400 prisoners.

Our total prisoners number 510, of whom 350 are Germans.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIED AVIATORS RAID GLADBACH.

THE HAGUE, July 15th.

Les Nouvelles learns that the Allied air raid on Gladbach on the night of July 12th-13th resulted in the incineration of the railway station. There was widespread destruction of the lines and crossings, and traffic to Holland is demonstrably much disorganised.

ENEMY TUG AT ZEEBRUGGE SUNK.

LONDON, July 15th.

British aviators over Zeebrugge sank a tug endeavouring to remove one of the sunken British cruisers.

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHTS THIS YEAR.

LONDON, July 16th.

The New York newspapers ascribe to Major-General Brancher, who is now on a mission in the United States co-ordinating the British and American aviation efforts, the statement that the British and American Governments may undertake Trans-Atlantic flights this year with a view of testing the practicality of sending American aeroplanes by air.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HAITI DECLARES WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 15th.

The State Council has unanimously declared war against Germany.

MILITARY AGE FOR BRITISH YOUTHS.

SUGGESTION THAT AGE BE NINETEEN.

LONDON, July 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Percy J. Harris suggested that, in view of the arrival of such large reinforcements from America, British youths should not be sent to France until they had attained 19. He asked what age at which the American 1920 class were yet in the trenches.

Mr. Macpherson regretted that circumstances at present did not admit of the adoption of the suggestion, and he declined to undertake that youths under 19 would not be sent to the front-line. He understood that no Frenchmen of the 1920 class have yet been put into the trenches. The minimum age of American recruits was 21.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE BELGIAN OPINION.

AMSTERDAM, July 16th.

An additional telegram regarding Count Hertling's references to Belgium shows that the Chancellor said the invasion and occupation of Belgium were necessities forced on Germany. Belgium would be held as a pledge in order to obtain peace conditions preventing her from becoming a jumping-off ground for the enemy, not only militarily but economically. Germany must prevent herself from being strangled economically after the war.

The Chancellor insidiously proceeded in an attempt to influence Belgian opinion towards Germany.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, July 15th.

The Imperial Conference has resolved in favour of the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of Mycology to investigate fungoid diseases, to which the Governments of the Empire should contribute.

The Conference agreed that further action regarding the double income-tax was impracticable in war-time, but the whole question should be reviewed immediately after the war and the law should be amended to remedy the present unsatisfactory position.

The Conference approved of a proposal for the Dominions' Royal Commission and the Postal Conference to consider the establishment of an Imperial Statistical Bureau.

The Conference asked the Governments of the Empire to immediately consider steps to be taken to co-operate with the Imperial Government in developing the dye industry in the British Empire, so as to avoid enemy domination of essential industries.

The Conference accepted the principle of the establishment of an Imperial Investigation Board to deal with ocean freights, and appointed a committee to frame a detailed scheme on the subject, and to consider cognate questions with special reference to the probable size of vessels and consequent demands upon harbour accommodation.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

THREE ARMY CORPS ORGANISED IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, July 15th.

It is announced that three Army Corps, of 225,000 to 250,000 men each, are definitely organised from the American division in France. Shipments of troops are proceeding ceaselessly at the same rate as in recent months.

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR-PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT.

THE HAGUE, July 15th.

The Anglo-German War-Prisoners' Conference has resulted very satisfactorily in an arrangement similar to the Franco-German Berne Agreement.

LATEST CABLES.

AGREEMENT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, July 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law confirmed the report that the Anglo-German War-Prisoners' Conference at The Hague had reached an agreement, which is subject to ratification by the British and German Governments.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME AT LAST MOMENT.

LONDON, July 16th.

The Daily Telegraph's Correspondent at Rotterdam states that Lord Newton, interviewed, considered the prisoners' agreement satisfactory. Neither side had gained an advantage. The negotiations were most difficult, owing to the importance attached by the Germans to their prisoners in the Colonies. Sometimes a breakdown threatened, but the difficulties were overcome only at the last moment.

The Correspondent adds that the agreement comprises interned prisoners in Holland and Switzerland.

THE HAGUE, July 16th.

Speaking at the final meeting of the War Prisoners' Conference, after the agreement, Lord Newton pointed out that though the agreement was most difficult it was still more difficult to carry out its provisions, owing to the peculiar circumstances, the chief of which was the difficulty of transport, as the Germans held by Great Britain were scattered throughout the globe. He hoped, however, that the provisions would be liberally interpreted by both parties, both remembering that any difficulties arising may react on the prisoners themselves.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, July 15th.

Count Hertling's declaration regarding Belgium has been variously received in Germany.

The pan-German Tageszeitung declares that all parties favouring a German peace must sharply oppose Count Hertling and the Government.

The more moderate papers approve of the declaration, although the Tagesblatt points out that the restoration of Belgium is still a condition of the Centre.

The organ Germania also emphasises that Count Hertling is strong for political safeguards, and the impression is growing here that the Chancellor's statement was made merely to appease the Socialists.

SWEDISH SOCIALIST LEADER VISITS FRONT.

PARIS, July 16th.

Havas Agency, on July 14th, stated that M. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, who had just returned to Paris after a visit to the Allies' Front, declared that he had been greatly impressed by the fine spirit shown not only by the soldiers but by non-combatants, Chinese and Annamites engaged upon road repairing and other urgent work. He added that this combination of effort by so many different races in the same certainty of victory was very remarkable.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

"MOST FAVOURED NATION" CLAUSE.

LONDON, July 15th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. George Butler Lloyd, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government had not denounced commercial treaties containing a "most favoured nation" clause.

FRUIT CROP IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Mr. D. MacMaster, K.C., suggested that, in view of the failure of the hard fruit crop in the United Kingdom, the restrictions on the importation of apples, pears, peaches and similar fruits from the Dominions and Dependencies and the Allies should be promptly relaxed.

Sir Albert Stanley replied that he was considering the matter in consultation with the Ministers of Food and Shipping.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 16th.

The silver market is quiet.

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STRAITS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG" ... Fri, 19th July, 11 A.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG" ... Fri, 19th July, 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"TAISANG" ... Sat, 20th July, 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAISANG" ... Tue, 23rd July, 11 A.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" ... Fri, 26th July, 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, call at Haiphong when convenient.

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THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE SECRETS OF THE WAR COUNCIL REVEALED TO AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

The inside story of the Potsdam conference, at which the Kaiser decided on war, was told to the United States Ambassador, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, by a German who was present at the Kaiser's command. This man was Baron von Wangenheim, the German Ambassador at Constantinople when the war began. Mr. Morgenthau tells the story in the June issue of the *World's Work*, just published. He says:—

"The German Ambassador left for Berlin soon after the assassination of the Grand Duke and he now revealed the cause of his sudden disappearance. The Kaiser, he told me, had summoned him to Berlin for an Imperial conference. This meeting took place at Potsdam on July 5th. The Kaiser presided; nearly all the Ambassadors attended; Wangenheim came to tell of Turkey and enlighten his associates on the situation in Constantinople. Moltke, then Chief of Staff, was there, representing the army, and Admiral von Tirpitz spoke for the navy. The great bankers, railroad Directors, and the captains of German industry, all of whom were as necessary to German war preparation as the army itself, also attended.

"Wangenheim now told me that the Kaiser solemnly put the question to each man in turn: Was he ready for war? All replied, 'Yes' except the financiers. They said that they must have two weeks to sell their foreign securities and to make loans. At that time few people had looked upon the Sarajevo tragedy as something that was likely to cause war. This conference took all precautions that no such suspicion should be aroused. It decided to give the bankers time to readjust their finances for the coming war, and then the several members went quietly back to their work or started on vacations. The Kaiser went to Norway on his yacht, von Bathmann-Hollweg left for a rest, and Wangenheim returned to Constantinople.

PROUD OF GERMANY'S ACTION.

In telling me about this conference, Wangenheim, of course, admitted that Germany had precipitated the war. I think that he was rather proud of the whole performance; proud that Germany had gone about the matter in so methodical and far-seeing a way; especially proud that he himself had been invited to participate in so momentous a gathering. The several blue, red, and yellow books which flooded Europe the few months following the outbreak, and the hundreds of documents which were issued by German propaganda attempting to establish Germany's innocence, never made any impression on me. For my conclusions as to the responsibility are not based on suspicious or belief or the study of circumstantial data. I do not have to reason or argue about the matter. I know.

"The conspiracy that has caused this greatest of human tragedies was hatched by the Kaiser and his Imperial Privy at the Potsdam conference of July 4th, 1914. One of the chief participants, flushed with his triumph at the apparent success of the plot, told me the details with his own mouth. Whenever I hear people arguing about the responsibility for this war or read the clumsy and lying excuses put forth by Germany, I simply recall the burly figure of Wangenheim, as he appeared that August afternoon, puffing away at a huge black cigar, and giving me his account of his historic meeting. Why waste any time discussing the matter after that?

"This Imperial Conference took place on July 5th; the Serbian ultimatum was sent on July 23rd. That is just about the two weeks interval which the financiers had demanded to complete their plans. All the great stock exchanges of the world show that the German bankers profited used this interval. Their records disclose that stocks were being sold in large quantities and that prices declined rapidly. At that time the markets were somewhat puzzled at this movement; Wangenheim's explanation cleared up any doubts that may still remain. Germany was changing her securities into cash for war purposes.

STOCK MARKET SLUMP THE PROOF.

"If any one wishes to verify Wangenheim, I would suggest that he examine the quotations of the New York stock market for these two historic weeks. He will find that there were astonishing slumps in quotations, especially on the stocks that had an international market. Between July 5th and July 22nd, Union Pacific dropped from 153 to 125; Baltimore and Ohio from 91 to 81; United States Steel from 61 to 50; Canadian Pacific from 194 to 185; and Northern Pacific from 111 to 103. At that time the high protectionists were blaming the Simmons-Underwood tariff act as responsible for this fall in values; other critics of the Administration attributed it to the Federal Reserve Act—which had not yet been passed. How little the Wall Street brokers and the Imperial Conference held in Potsdam presided over by the Kaiser, was the real force that was then depressing the market!

"Wangenheim not only gave me the details of this Potsdam conference, but he disclosed the same secret to the Marquis de Gironi, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople. Italy was at that time technically Germany's ally."

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P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

[3]

The CHAIRMAN—There are five over-age—Mr. Walker, who is manager, Mr. Stevenson, the assistant manager, Mr. Jack, the accountant, Mr. Page, in the shipping department and Mr. Baker, the Dairy Superintendent. You have, in addition to the over-age men, three men who are unfit—Mr. Bullin, clerk in the ice department, Mr. Macfarlane, engineer at Lai-Chi-Kok and Mr. Thompson, clerk in the book-keeping department. The Company asks for absolute exemption of all three and the gentlemen themselves ask for absolute exemption also. Did any come before the Military Commission last year?

Mr. LOOKER—None.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Taylor)—You are 38 and married, and you are the refrigerating engineer. We understand you are in charge of the ice factory and cold storage. Until two or three months ago, until the ice factory was acquired by the Dairy Company, you were No. 2 there.

Mr. TAYLOR—I was No. 1 engineer. Mr. Haxton was the manager.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Haxton is still here?

Mr. TAYLOR—Yes, in the room.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Oliphant)—You are 31 and married, and are employed on the farm. You are an expert farmer and you came out here to do this work, I believe?

Mr. OLIPHANT—Yes, eight and a half years ago.

The CHAIRMAN—Are you in charge of any particular part of the farm?

Mr. OLIPHANT—Cattle, pigs and poultry.

The CHAIRMAN—You tell us that the demand for milk has increased very much during the war because of the restricted importation of tin milk and that the live stock has increased nearly 30 per cent. during the war, from 489 head in August, 1914, to 746 to-day. The raising of pigs has also very much increased for packing and canning, again because of the restricted importation from England and Australia.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Bradbury)—You are employed in meat packing and in the curing of hams and bacon. Did you first join the Company to do this kind of work? Did you join them as a butcher and have you been engaged in this packing business as an expert?

Mr. BRADBURY—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—You are in charge of the packing department?

Mr. BRADBURY—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you any other European with you?

Mr. BRADBURY—No.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you had experience of this work except with the Dairy Farm?

Mr. BRADBURY—Yes, it is my trade.

Mr. LOOKER—Regarding Mr. Oliphant, as I dare say the Tribunal knows, the milk business of the Company has only been built up to its present standard after many early trials and disappointments. The history of the Company in their early stages is one of continual setbacks. They had great difficulties over fodder and their herds were decimated by abortions and the ravages of rinderpest. Their early years, as I say, are a record of one setback after another. So much so that after a time it was necessary to re-constitute the Company entirely. Since that time, by perseverance and unremitting care and by the engagement of experts to attend to their cattle, they have managed largely to combat all these difficulties from which they suffered. They have done this by experimenting, by acquiring large hillside areas on which the cattle depots are kept separate from each other. They have, by means of experiment, been able very largely to guard against abortions by inoculation, but it still requires constant and expert care to keep these cattle in good health and in good order and to maintain the milk supply of the Colony. The cattle are drawn from various parts of the world, from Ayrshire, Holland and America. It is a matter of great difficulty to find out exactly what food suits them, and as it is popularly said these cattle have to be looked after like babies. When it is a question of preventing abortion immense time has to be spent over each particular cow and only an experienced man can properly attend to the work. Mr. Oliphant has been out here for eight and a half years and has a thorough experience of all the difficulties which are apt to crop up in connection with these cattle, and a thorough experience of how they are affected by local climatic conditions. As you have already noticed, sir, the herds have been largely extended since the war and the milk supply is largely, if not entirely, relied on by a large section of the population, and it is impossible for the Company to keep the herds up to

their present pitch and to continue the present milk supply if Mr. Oliphant is taken from them.

After referring to the work done by the Dairy Farm in supplying the military authorities, Mr. Looker continued—I submit, with some confidence, to the Tribunal that Mr. Oliphant cannot possibly be spared without jeopardising Imperial interests and the local essential interests of the Colony. With regard to Mr. Bradbury, he is an expert in charge of the meat packing department.

Mr. LANG—Has Mr. Bradbury been on long leave since the war started?

Mr. BRADBURY—Yes. I was away for seven months. I had an assistant at that time. He left the Company about six or eight months ago, and left the Colony just recently by the Empress. Mr. Walker made a little mistake just now. We are one short in my department. My No. 2 at that time was an expert butcher. I am now alone in the department.

Mr. LOOKER, continuing—With regard to Mr. Taylor the Company have recently acquired the business of the Hongkong Ice Company. Their food department extended so tremendously that it was necessary for them to find their own cold storage accommodation. Hitherto they had relied on the cold storage accommodation of the Ice Company. In order to keep up their necessary supplies and particularly their supplies for the use of H.M.'s forces in the Colony they have to keep a large quantity of meat at all times in cold storage. The engines which maintain both the ice supply and the cold storage supply are to a large extent very old. They have their own peculiarities and require expert attention. Mr. Taylor has been in charge for three and a half years and is thoroughly conversant with his engines and thoroughly competent at all times to remedy any temporary breakdown. I am informed that if the engines stop working for 24 hours the result would be that all the food in the cold storage would become unfit for use. A large portion of that food is kept there for the military authorities of the Colony who entirely rely on it for the use of the garrison, and Major Milner-Jones, who is here, will be able to give the Tribunal any information they desire on that point. You have referred to Mr. Haxton as being recently in the employ of the Ice Company. He was General Manager of the Ice Company and as such had general charge of the business. He had nothing to do with the actual engineering. He did not run the engines and is not familiar with them. I do not know to what extent it is suggested or considered probable by the Tribunal that Mr. Haxton can replace Mr. Taylor, but I am informed that the Company cannot continue to be responsible for the cold storage or the ice supply of the Colony unless Mr. Taylor is retained. The Company also contemplate extending their cold storage and that makes it all the more important for Mr. Taylor's services to be retained. Major Milner-Jones writes: "In view of the shortage of freight and increasing scarcity of food supplies, the local production and cold storage of food-stuffs by the Dairy Farm Co. is not only of benefit to the population of this Colony, but also the provisioning of ships and the exportation of hams, preserved meats, etc., must certainly be considered as in Imperial interests. The normal stock of live cattle in this Colony is usually less than 7 days' supply for all local purposes. It therefore follows that the Dairy Farm Co.'s cold storage at East Point and also Lai-chi-kok is of considerable military value, enabling adequate reserves to be kept. The proper supervision of this freezing apparatus must require technical knowledge and experience, and it would be inadvisable to entrust this duty to an inexperienced substitute."

Continuing, Mr. LOOKER said—There is an engineer at Lai-chi-kok, but it is impossible for one engineer to attend to both these cold storage establishments. I submit that it is essential in Colonial interests and Imperial interests that Mr. Taylor be retained, and I am instructed that if he is taken it will inevitably mean a considerable shutting down of the ice supply and the cold storage facilities of this Colony.

Major MONAGHAN—With regard to the non-exemption of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Haxton applied for leave to go to Australia, but owing to this Military Bill coming on the application was refused with, I believe, the view of his relieving some other man as an engineer. Mr. Haxton was in the Ice Company before, and I think he could do the work and release Mr. Taylor.

Mr. LOOKER—If the Tribunal has any doubt as to whether Mr. Haxton can relieve Mr. Taylor or not I would ask that Mr. Walker be allowed to address the Tribunal on the subject.

This permission was granted. The Tribunal then considered the matter in private, and subsequently the Chairman announced that Mr. Oliphant and Mr. Bradbury would be exempt, and that Mr. Taylor would be exempt until October 12th.

Mr. LOOKER applied for six months' exemption in order that the Company might have a better opportunity of finding a man to replace him, but the Chairman, after pointing out that it was possible to apply for an extension when the time came, if there were good grounds, announced that the Tribunal could not grant the request then.

MESSRS. ALEX. ROSS & CO.

The case of J. Wattie was then considered.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Wattie)—You are 30 and single and an assistant in Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. We understand that neither you nor your firm asks for exemption. You came before the Military Commission last year. You have no objection, I suppose, Major Morgan?

Major MORGAN—No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN, continuing—Then, Mr. Wattie, you will go.

Mr. WATTIE—Thank you.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The last case considered was that of A. Hughes. Dr. Pearce appeared for the Missionary Society.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Hughes)—We have read your papers and have read the letter which Dr. Pearce has written to us. We understand that you are on the educational staff of the London Missionary Society and that you are Headmaster of the Yung Wah School for boys. You are the only European there. You are not a clergyman and you have had previous military training in the Cambridge University Officers' Training Corps.

Mr. HUGHES—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN (to Dr. Pearce)—There are three Europeans engaged in the London Mission in Hongkong, yourself, Mr. Wells and Mr. Hughes. Mr. Wells was lately away on furlough for 18 months. He returned in March last. How did you carry on?

Dr. PEARCE—Mr. Bryant of Peking was borrowed for 18 months.

The CHAIRMAN—Supposing a vacancy was occasioned here again, I suppose Mr. Bryant could come down.

Dr. PEARCE—I am afraid not. The circumstances have changed. He returned earlier than he otherwise would have done owing to the pressure in Peking.

The CHAIRMAN—If Mr. Hughes went could not the school, apart from the question of getting outside help, be carried on by the existing members of the Mission, by yourself, Mr. Wells, the ladies of the Mission and the Chinese?

Dr. PEARCE—I fear not, sir. Mr. Hughes is specially trained. The confidence which the Chinese have in the institution is the measure of confidence they have in Mr. Hughes.

The CHAIRMAN—Supposing Mr. Hughes fell ill or went on furlough as Mr. Wells lately did, you do not suggest that the school would be closed?

Dr. PEARCE—If we had medical opinion that Mr. Hughes was likely to be ill for a considerable time I think that it would be closed.

The CHAIRMAN—If he went on furlough for a year and a half do you suggest that would involve the shutting of the school?

Dr. PEARCE—We would know a considerable time beforehand and should make every effort to find a *locum tenens*. We should have to find one acceptable to the Chinese whose finances run the school.

The CHAIRMAN—We understand that the services of a qualified and experienced schoolmaster are available.

Dr. PEARCE—The financial aspect of the question is a difficult one. Mr. Hughes has not been paid on the scale of a schoolmaster but on the scale of a missionary. He has been paid \$125, which is an amount the Chinese can raise. The Chinese could not be expected to raise the money required for the Headmaster of a school.

The CHAIRMAN—Supposing the financial difficulty you refer to could be met?

Dr. PEARCE—It would depend then, sir, upon the attitude of the Chinese, pro-motors of the school and I would do my best to bring them into line.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Hughes)—You tell the Tribunal that you place yourself entirely in the hands of the Tribunal, that you do not claim or ask for any exemption, that the decision as to whether you go or stay rests with us and that you will cheerfully accept that decision. We understand from Dr. Pearce's statement that that is also the position taken up by the Mission.

Dr. PEARCE—I would like to say on behalf of the Mission that it feels bound to bear, at such a time as this, that part of the burden which public wisdom and public interest puts upon it. I am bound to represent the Mission as I do and I am bound to represent the Chinese who have maintained the school.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that the decision was that exemption must be declined in this case.

Dr. PEARCE—I would like to ask that Mr. Hughes be given time to arrange matters.

The CHAIRMAN—Certainly.

EXEMPTIONS.

Before the Tribunal adjourned, the CHAIRMAN said—Since my remarks about exemptions at the close of the last sitting, we have been asked whether the Tribunal will always be prepared, towards the close of a period of temporary exemption, to hear and decide an application for its extension or variation. The answer is yes. Before, that we have no power to extend beyond a total of six months a temporary exemption granted on the ground of personal hardship due to domestic or certain other circumstances referred to in Section 8 (4) of the Ordinance. I may add that in general, when the Tribunal grant a temporary exemption, they are of opinion, subject to this possible reconsideration, that the man should go.

The Council then adjourned until Friday, at 3.30.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY

OPIMUM CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

Four Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of 170 tins of opium, valued at \$1,450.

Mr. P. W. Goldring prosecuted and Mr. Agassiz appeared for the defendants.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., said the Police did not wish to offer any evidence, and asked the Magistrate to discharge the defendants.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe accordingly discharged them.

SNATCHING GOLD BANGLES.

A Chinese was charged with snatching two gold bangles from another Chinese on board a Canton steamer.

It was stated that complainant, discovering that his bangles were missing, informed the comrade, who searched the passengers as they were leaving the vessel, and found the bangles on defendant, who is a time-expired banished.

Mr. J. B. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

MARINE HAWKER DISCHARGED.

A marine hawker was charged with being in unlawful possession of 90 lbs. of old iron, valued at \$10.

An Indian constable stated that he arrested defendant on suspicion. When questioned as to how he came into possession of the iron, defendant replied that he had purchased it for \$1.50 from a boatman in Tai Kok Tsui.

Mr. Wood remarked that there was no reason to disbelieve defendant's story, and discharged him.

A PAWN.

A Chinese was charged with obtaining refreshment from a restaurant at Yaumati by false pretences on July 17th.

It was stated that defendant, accompanied by two other men and a girl, ordered refreshments, and when a bill for \$4 was handed to him, he tendered two notes. These, he alleged, were Swatow \$5 bills. The waiter took the notes to a money-changer, but the latter refused to change them, stating that they were merely comrade orders of a big firm in Swatow. When the waiter returned to the restaurant he found that defendant had disappeared. On Monday, however, defendant returned and was arrested.

Sergeant Murphy expressed the opinion that defendant had been made a pawn by his two designing friends, who had given him the "notes" to pay the bill. Defendant was under the impression that they were bona-fide bills.

Mr. Wood remanded the case for further enquiries.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A SHIP.

A Chinese was charged with stealing three brass plates, valued at \$3, belonging to the *Hung On*.

Inspector Sim stated that defendant and several other coolies were assisting in the unloading of coal when the comrade noticed that several brass plates were missing.

He informed the foreman of the gang, and the theft was traced to defendant, who thereupon confessed. He took a detective to a shop in Wanchoi and informed him that he sold the plates to the shop-keeper. The latter denied this, but, on the shop being searched, the plates were found concealed underneath the bed. Several other thefts had taken place from the same ship before.

Inspector Sim asked the Magistrate to remand the case, as the Chief Engineer, who was to be one of the principal witnesses, was absent, the ship having left on her voyage.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe remanded the case till next Wednesday, fixing bail at \$100.

The shop-keeper was charged with receiving property well knowing it to be stolen.

Mr. Wolfe remanded this case, also fixing the same bail.

SPORT.

HONGKONG CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP, 1918.

The above competition resulted in a tie between Mr. H. W. Ray and Mr. C. M. Sequeira, each scoring 8 points out of a possible 9. In the play-off Mr. Ray beat Mr. Sequeira by two games to nil. Mr. H. W. Ray thus becomes the chess champion of the Colony.

Mr. To U Lan obtained the highest score of the Chinese competitors.

FRENCH DEMAND FOR JAPANESE TONNAGE.

Some time ago it was reported that the French Government had approached the Japanese Government with a request for steamers. The request was not by increasing the number of steamers on the N.Y.K. Mediterranean service, and by the inauguration of a Marseilles service by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha—not by offering the required number of vessels.

It is now reported that the French authorities have again asked the Japanese Government to supply more steamers for French service, and the request has been referred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. It is stated that the French Government desires Japanese ships to carry French official shipments from Port Said or Alexandria at freights officially fixed by the French Government, while it will not hold itself responsible for insurance against war risks.

According to the *Marine*, the steamship companies will have to suffer much inconvenience in regard to shipment permits and coaling; if the request of the French Government is refused. The two companies will accordingly agree to the French request, and it is expected that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will use the *Atsuta-maru* and the *Atsuta-maru* for the purpose, while the *Haru-maru* will be operated by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

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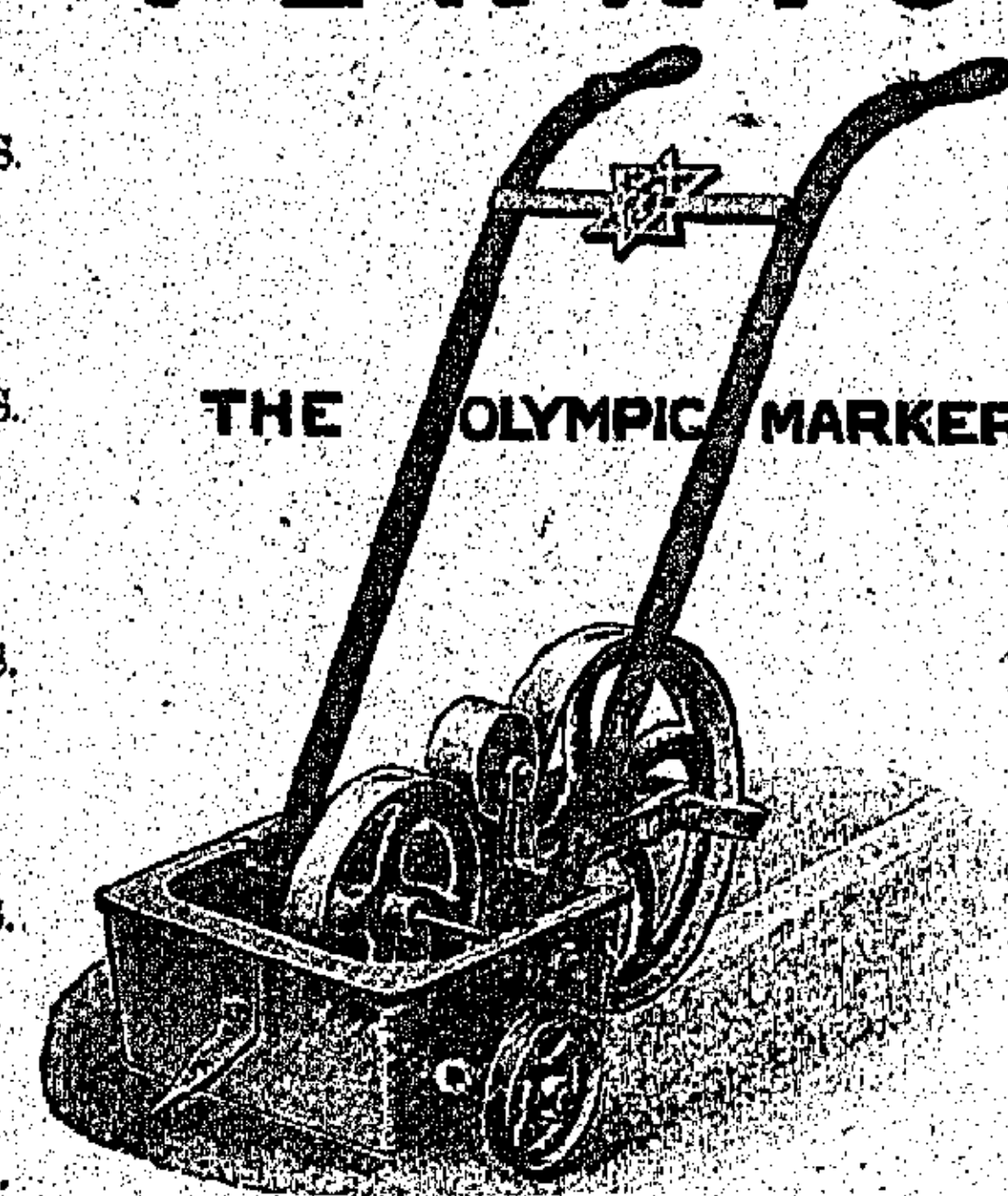
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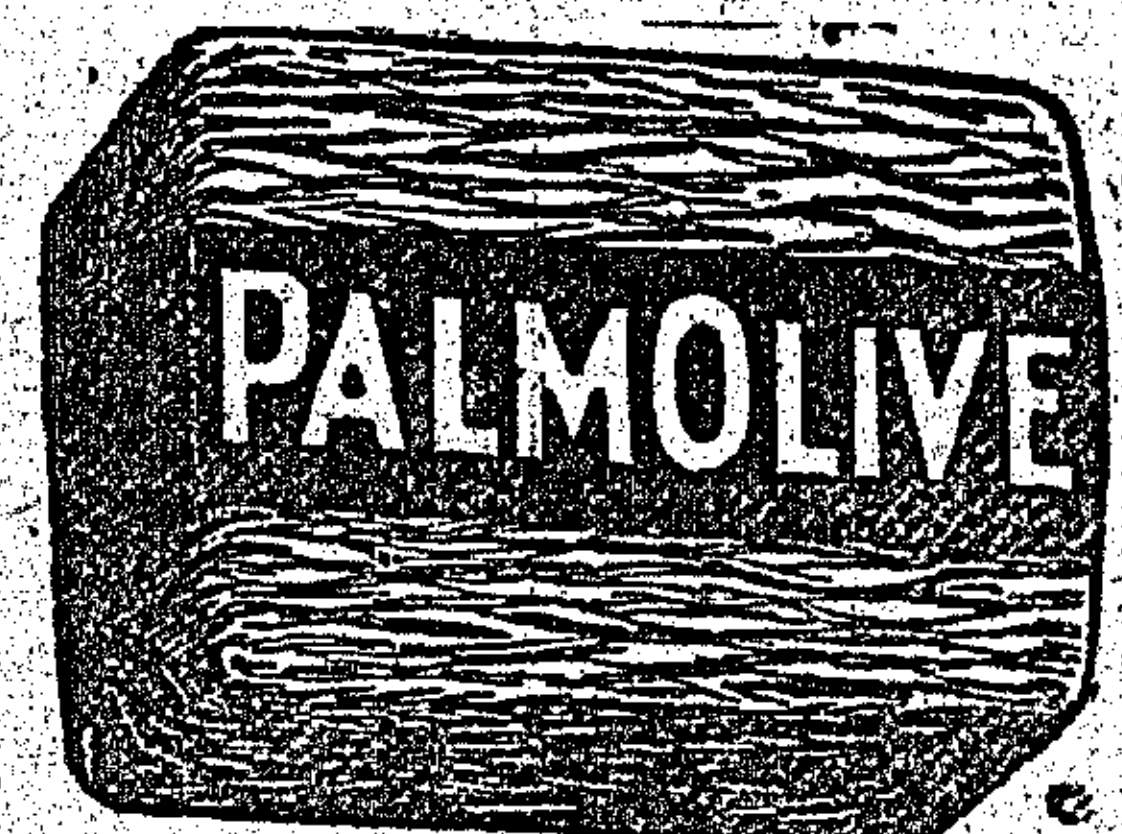
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"SANTHIA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1918. [24]

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

THE Steamship

"ORANJE" will be despatched to BATAVIA via Haiphong on NOUN on THURSDAY, 18th July, 1918. All passengers must be on Board at 11 A.M. Passports should be endorsed by the French Consul.

For passage apply to—
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LLOYD, Agents.
Tels. 1674, 1675, 1576. [241]

WANTED.

A CHINESE CLERK with good knowledge of English and Arithmetic. Apply:— Division Officer, R.E. Office, Wellington Barracks, between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. [2238]

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GOOD SHORTHAND TYPIST. Experience of Legal work preferred. Apply stating terms and qualifications to—"X.Y.Z." Office, Care of "Daily Press" Office. 2306

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No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central.

Top Floor.

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833. [1887]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Asiatic desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [168]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!

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COULOMMIER CHEESE!

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Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application. [1538]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 19th, to the 26th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1918. [2220]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 19th, to the 26th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD., Hongkong, 16th July, 1918. [2221]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF £2.3 0 per Share, subject to deduction of Income-tax, has been declared for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June, 1918, at rate of 3/4 per dollar.

The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th August, 1918, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th July, to SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1918. [2222]

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SPEND your Holiday at Maple Bay (36 miles from Victoria, B.C., and four miles from Duncan Station). ROOMS To Let with Board in House on Sea. Basking, boating and excellent cool, flat fish and salmon fishing within stone's throw. Apply—
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COMMODIOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICE, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Leadenhall Street. Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamsen, British Concession. For rent and further particulars apply to—
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HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply to—
ABBATTON V. APCAR & CO., Des Vaux Road Central. [2108]

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HOUSES on Shamsen, Canton. No. 57, TEN PAKE, LUSTLEIGH. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

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A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage. Apply to—
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 18TH JULY, 1918.

JEWRY AND THE ENTENTE

There is nothing which the Germans repeat more stridently and emphatically than that all the humanitarian and democratic professions of the Allies are cant and hypocrisy. Up till now it has been seldom possible to do more than suffer in silence under this abuse. Only victory can give the Allies the opportunity of showing how sincerely they mean what they say, how determined they are to retract no step in their progress towards that ideal of freedom for all, however small, however weak, for which they took up arms. Where, however, as in Mesopotamia, they have already won that opportunity, they have given proof that they bring with them justice and prosperity. Recently, also, the moral forces behind and inspiring the Allies have gained for them a notable victory. The Jews are in a peculiarly favourable position for judging the comparative sincerity and humanity of the rival combatants, for they are in, but not of, every warring nation. There is not the slightest doubt that the Jews in Allied and neutral countries have come to the conclusion that they have everything to hope from the victory of the Allies, and, as a cable informed us a day or two ago, the *Lehrerzeitung*, in view of the anti-Jewish attitude of the Austrian Government, has urged Austrian Jews to abandon neutrality and go over to the Entente, which supports Jewish interests. The reasons for the attitude of the Jews are two-fold—the brutality with which their race has been treated in regions under the control of the Central Powers, and the recent Declaration made by the British with the approval of all the Allies that they will do all in their power to secure the full attainment of the Zionist ideal. The Jews in Palestine have been persecuted persistently ever since 1915, and the British successes have stimulated DJEMAL PASHA to a more vigorous

pursuit of his congenial hobby of Jew-baiting. Jews have been evicted, robbed, outraged and murdered in large numbers. The news of this has reached the people of Austria and Germany, and has caused the gravest concern and offence to Jewish circles in those countries. The Vienna paper, the *Oesterreichische Wochenchrift*, declared that the evacuation of the Jews from Jaffa was "an irresponsible and unnecessary atrocity which ought to be designated as the Third Devastation of the Holy Land." Questions on the subject were asked in the Reichstag, which led Deputy Count to declare publicly that this measure was not necessary from a military point of view, and that it occasioned great irritation among the Jewish population of Germany. Lately the Jewish papers of Budapest have commented with great bitterness on the renewed persecution of Jewish refugees from Galicia. They were hunted through the streets, dragged out of their synagogues, and chased by Bosnian Troops. Even before the British Declaration the Austro-German Zionists were of opinion that a Jewish State could be founded in Palestine only with the good-will and assistance of the Allied Governments. Those living in neutral countries have not hesitated to express the conviction that the foundation of a National Jewish Home in Palestine will only become possible when that country is under British control. An Austrian subject, who has founded at The Hague a Jewish Press Bureau which supplies the world's Press with Jewish and Zionist news, strongly upholds the view that the causes of Zionism and of the Entente Powers stand or fall together. When, therefore, the British Declaration came, the ground was already prepared for it; a sympathetic atmosphere had been created. The enthusiasm which greeted it was instantaneous and widespread. The correspondent of the *Times* at Tangier despatched the following message:—"I am requested by representative Jewish residents of Tangier to express, on behalf of the whole Jewish population of Morocco, their highest appreciation of and heartfelt gratitude for the action of the British Government in Palestine. The Jews of Morocco were only lately freed from the political and social disadvantages under which they have lived, and this promise of the British Government awakens new religious hopes and aspirations among this long-suffering and worthy people." On November 23rd, 1917, the Jewish Congress at Salonika passed a resolution expressing their joy and profound gratitude at the Declaration. At Odessa, on November 29th, 1917, a great demonstration took place of all Jewish organisations. One hundred and eighty thousand people marched in a procession two miles in length past the British Consulate, the Jewish and British National Anthems being repeatedly played. An address signed by the chief of the Zionist movement was handed to the Consul, with the request to express the heartfelt thanks of all the Jews of Odessa to the British King, Government and nation. The Consul promised that Great Britain would do everything in her power to assist the Jews to attain their long cherished desire and protect them on their return to their old home. Subsequently a deputation of Rabbis presented the Consul with an address to the British people, and said they would repeat the Consul's speech in all the synagogues. Even the official organ of the Jews in Germany, the *Juedische Rundschau*, wrote on November 16th:—"The Declaration of the British Government is an event of the greatest importance. It is the first time that a great Power has officially recognised Zionism." For the first time the pretensions of the Jewish people to the renewal of their national existence have been placed on a level with the present great political problems, and it must be said that the recognition of our pretensions by the English Government is an event of historic importance. To us Zionists it is evident that such a recognition of our movement as a political element is of the greatest importance, independently of the policy which the governments may pursue with regard to Zionism. It is to be hoped that the Central Powers, and especially Turkey, will adopt the same attitude. No doubt they will pretend to do so, and Jews all over the world should be on their guard against a probable flood of inspired German hypocrisy in the near future. Already the Central Powers are making some belated attempts to recover the ground they have lost, but their easy acceptance, if not active instigation, of atrocities to Jews in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and elsewhere, and absolute silence on the subject till their hands were forced by British successes, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of Jews that it is to the Entente alone that will be due the realisation of their long-cherished dreams.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak left the Colony yesterday for America.

Colonel A. J. Mullins, who before the war was the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery in this Command, has been placed on retired pay on attaining the age limit. He has been granted the honorary rank of Brigadier-General.

Major R. M. Crosse, R.A., who was a Staff Officer in this Command a few years ago, has been appointed a Staff Captain at the War Office. Major Crosse will be remembered as the author of "The Cook" and "The Idol's Eye," which were produced at the City Hall.

No. 21,806 Battery Sergt-Major J. Blundell, R.G.A., who was formerly a Sergeant at Stonecutters, has been awarded the D.C.M. for "conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty." When the Battery was continually being shelled he set a splendid example to his men by his cheerfulness and courage, and the energy with which he carried out his duties.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony during the week ended July 13th:—Bubonic plague, 32 (26 deaths); cerebrospinal fever, 13 (8 deaths); enteric fever, 4 (1 death); diphtheria, 3 (3 deaths); and paratyphoid fever, 1. All the sufferers were Chinese except two—one English and one Indian case of enteric.

The London *Gazette* announces the award of the D.C.M. to No. 22,033 Sergt. Bryson, R.G.A., for "conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty." During an engagement he took over the duties of battery sergent-major, and it was largely owing to his good example, untiring energy, and cheerfulness that the battery was able to carry out its allotted tasks, in spite of heavy casualties. He has consistently shown great courage and determination." Sergt. Bryson was formerly an N. C. O. in this Command, and for a time after the outbreak of war carried out the duties of Provost Sergeant.

EUROPEAN POLICE SERGEANT MURDERED.

INDIAN CONSTABLE RUNS AMOK AT TAI O.

We sincerely regret to record the death of another European member of the Hongkong Police Force. Sergeant Glendinning, who was stationed in the New Territory, was shot dead yesterday by an Indian constable under remand on a charge of theft. The constable had been charged by Sergeant Glendinning with the larceny of money and a watch from one of the foks at the station. The case was brought up at the Magistracy and remanded for a week, defendant being allowed bail on a personal bond of \$25. He was permitted to return to Tai O to obtain his kit and then seized the opportunity of committing the crime. It is stated that the Police Station at Tai O was burnt down and that an armed party under the command of the Captain-Superintendent of Police left Hongkong last evening for the scene of the outrage. The deceased Sergeant leaves a widow and two children, with whom the deepest sympathy will be felt.

According to later information received Sergeant Glendinning is stated to have been sitting in the charge-room, when the Indian constable rushed into the room and shot him.

Three or four shots were fired in quick succession, and Mrs. Glendinning, hearing them, came to see what was the cause. The Indian then attempted to shoot her, and it is reported that she sustained a slight injury in the right temple. Mrs. Glendinning rushed into the bath-room and shut herself in. The Indian set the house on fire and left, and subsequently, shot himself.

Owing to the difficulty of communication with Hongkong it is stated that a Chinese *lukong* was dispatched here in a junk and he arrived late in the afternoon and informed the police.

Another report states that L. Sergeant Perkins, on police launch No. 2, going his usual rounds, saw the fire at Tai O Station and managed to save Mrs. Glendinning and her baby from the verandah.

FOLLOWING THE TEXT-BOOK.

A teacher asked her class to write an essay on New York. She was surprised to read the following in one attempt:—"The people of New York are noted for their stupidity." The young author was asked how he got that idea. "Please, miss" was the reply, "it says in the text-books the population of New York is very dense."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A MINISTER TO THE VATICAN.

PEKING, July 17th.

The Government has decided to appoint a Minister to the Vatican.

NORTHERN SUCCESS.

Chekiang troops have recaptured Tapu, in Fukien, thus effecting a junction with the Fukien troops at Chaon, preparing for a general attack upon Kwangtung.

THE TIBETAN REVOLT.

The Dalai Lama is reported to be directing the Tibetan revolt.

BOLSHEVICKS DEFEAT.

Czecho-Slovaks occupied Irkutsk on Saturday, also Kuituk.

General Semenov, taking the offensive, defeated the Bolsheviki at Dauria.

[TERRIBLE REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE GOODS TO RUSSIA.

PEKING, July 15th.

With reference to the *Daily Mail* report that since the removal of the embargo upon exports the Chinese have been sending to Russia large quantities of goods vitally needed by Germany, the Inspector-General of Customs has authorised Reuter to state that no such goods have been exported to Russia by the trade routes under the control of the Maritime Customs since the embargo was removed, and if they were exported they were not likely to come into German hands at present.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I understand that after the summer holidays the St. Joseph's College will be transferred to the German Club building, Kennedy Road. It is rather strange that parents who have children at the school have not been informed of such change. The locality is very inconvenient for many children.

I sincerely trust that the headmaster of the St. Joseph's College will have the courtesy to inform the parents if such change is intended and whether it is only temporary, for repairs of the old building, or is permanent. Yours truly,
A PARENT.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1918.

PIRACY

A MAN SHOT.

PIRATES ESCAPE WITH \$600 WORTH OF GOODS.

Another instance of daring piracy in local waters has occurred. In the present case the robbers went to the length of shooting a man, in carrying out their designs.

The incident as related to the Police is as follows:—On June 12th, at about 12 noon, junk (No. 1529) sailed from Macao in the direction of Cheung Chow, with a cargo of sundries. When nearing Tsing Chow, which is situated in Chinese waters, a long, one-masted boat, manned by five men, drew alongside and ordered the mistress of the junk to stop. She did so, and three men, levelling pistols at her, her husband, and *fokis*, clambered on board. They immediately shot her husband, who was wounded in the eye, the bullet penetrating through the left jaw. The robbers then drove the junk below and put on the hatches. The boat was taken into Tan Chai harbour, where the pirates made their escape with cargo worth \$480 and personal belongings worth \$120. Later, the people on the junk managed to release themselves, and at once set sail for Macao, where they reported the matter to the authorities. The injured man, whose condition is reported to be serious, was left in the care of a Chinese doctor at Macao.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Mr. I. W. Raymond, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New Zealand War Contingent Association, speaking at the weekly conference held in connection with the National Party at 64, Victoria Street, discussed the question of Imperial Federation. He advocated the respective National Parliaments being constituted electoral colleges. These colleges would elect their quota of representatives who would constitute a High Court or Council of Empire, say, of one hundred members. Their power would not be executive, but would be consultative and advisory to the National and Imperial Parliament on matters scheduled as coming within their jurisdiction—international diplomacy, Army and Navy, trade and commerce, navigation, immigration, transport, developments, cables, postal. The concrete and the more elastic the constitution of such a Council was the more enduring would it certainly become.

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SHANGHAI "SUIYANG" On 19th July, D'light.
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"HAITAN" | Capt. A. E. Hodgins | FRIDAY, 26th July, at 1 P.M.

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Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due
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COLOMBO	Noon		1st	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DISCLOSURE at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU 12,500 tons	Mon. 22nd July, 11 A.M.
	INABA MARU 12,500 tons	Sat. 17th Aug. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 tons	Sat. 20th July 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU 12,500 tons	Sat. 17th Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
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NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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† SUWA MARU ... Wed. 14th Aug. at 11 A.M.

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